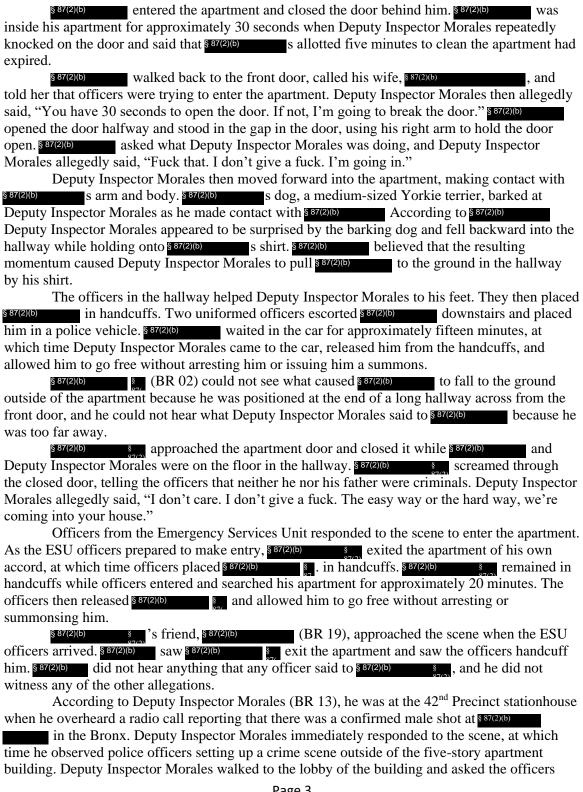
CCRB INVESTIGATIVE RECOMMENDATION

Investigator:		Team:	CCRB Case #:	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	Force	$\overline{\mathbf{V}}$	Discourt.	☐ U.S.
John Butler		Squad #4	201707897	V	Abuse		O.L.	☐ Injury
Incident Date(s)		Location of Incident:	1	P	recinct:	18	Mo. SOL	EO SOL
Thursday, 09/14/2017 1:00 PM					42	3,	/14/2019	3/14/2019
Date/Time CV Reported		CV Reported At:	How CV Reported:		Date/Time	Rece	eived at CC	RB
Thu, 09/14/2017 6:20 PM		IAB	Phone		Fri, 09/22/	2017	4:43 PM	
Complainant/Victim	Type	Home Addre	ess					
VV*4()		Harra Addre						
Witness(es)		Home Addre	ess					
Subject Officer(s)	Shield	TaxID	Command					
1. An officer								
2. DI Ernest Morales	00000	898114	042 PCT					
Witness Officer(s)	Shield No	o Tax No	Cmd Name					
1. Officers								
2. POM Matthew Velger	10295	951385	042 PCT					
Officer(s)	Allegatio	n			Inve	stiga	ator Recor	nmendation
A.DI Ernest Morales		esy: Deputy Inspector E ously to § 87(2)(b)	rnest Morales spoke					
B.DI Ernest Morales	Abuse: D	eputy Inspector Ernest 187(2)(b) s property		0				
C.DI Ernest Morales	Force: De against § 8	eputy Inspector Ernest N	Morales used physica	l fo	rce			
D.DI Ernest Morales	Abuse: D	eputy Inspector Ernest 1 § 87(2)(b)	Morales entered and in the Bronz	х.				
E.DI Ernest Morales	Abuse: D	eputy Inspector Ernest I	Morales detained \$87	(2)				
F.DI Ernest Morales		esy: Deputy Inspector E	rnest Morales spoke					
G. An officer	Abuse: A Bronx.	n officer entered \$ 87(2)(b)		i	n the			

Case Summary

filed this complaint with IAB via phone on September 14, 2017, on behalf
of himself and his son, \$87(2)(b) The complaint was received at the CCRB on September
22, 2017.
On September 14, 2017, at approximately 1:00 p.m., at §87(2)(b)
in the Bronx, Deputy Inspector Ernest Morales of the 42 nd Precinct allegedly used profanity
toward §87(2)(b) (Allegation A: Discourtesy, §87(2)(g)). Deputy Inspector Morale
threatened to break down \$87(2)(b) s door (Allegation B: Abuse of Authority, \$87(2)(g)
grabbed \$87(2)(b) s shirt and pushed and pulled him (Allegation C: Force , \$87(2)(g)),
entered \$87(2)(6) s apartment (Allegation D: Abuse of Authority, \$87(2)(6)), and
detained \$\frac{8}{5}(2)(6)\$ (Allegation E: Abuse of Authority, \$\frac{8}{5}(2)(9)\$).
Deputy Inspector Morales allegedly spoke discourteously to \$87(2)(5) Jr. (Allegation
F: Discourtesy, \$87(2)(g)). Deputy Inspector Morales detained \$87(2)(0)
(Subsumed within Allegation E, \$87(2)(g)
Bronx (Allegation G: Abuse of Authority, \$87(2)(9)
No arrests or summonses resulted from this incident.
There is no video footage of this incident.
Findings and Recommendations
Allegation A – Discourtesy: Deputy Inspector Ernest Morales spoke discourteously to \$87(2)
integration is Discourtesy. Deputy inspector Efficient Morales spoke discourteously to
Allegation B – Abuse of Authority: Deputy Inspector Ernest Morales threatened to damage
§ 87(2)(b) s property.
Allegation C – Force: Deputy Inspector Ernest Morales used physical force against \$87(2)
Antegation C - Porce: Deputy Inspector Ernest Worales used physical force against
Allegation D – Abuse of Authority: Deputy Inspector Ernest Morales entered and searched
§ 87(2)(b) in the Bronx.
Allegation E – Abuse of Authority: Deputy Inspector Ernest Morales detained 887(2)
and § 87(2)(b)
Allegation F – Discourtesy: Deputy Inspector Ernest Morales spoke discourteously to 887(2)
An attorney was consulted regarding Allegation D and Allegation E .
According to \$87(2)(6) (BR 01), he was inside of his apartment with his son, \$87(2)
when approximately 10 to 15 uniformed police officers knocked on his door.
opened the door and spoke with the officers. The officers asked if he heard any noises,
and \$67(2)(b) said that he had not heard anything. \$67(2)(b) then went back inside his
apartment and closed the door.
Approximately 10 minutes later, Deputy Inspector Morales arrived on the scene, stood
outside \$87(2)(b) s apartment with approximately 10 additional officers, and knocked on
s apartment door. \$87(2)(b) opened the door, stepped into the hallway, and closed
the door behind him. Deputy Inspector Morales explained that there was a shooting in the
building and asked if he could enter the apartment for "safety reasons." §87(2)(6) agreed to
allow officers to enter his apartment but stated that he wanted to clean his apartment first. Deputy
Inspector Morales agreed to allow §87(2)(b) five minutes to clean the apartment.

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what happened. The officers, whose names Deputy Inspector Morales could not recall, said that there was a confirmed male shot, that they did not know where the shooter was, and that they were canvassing the building.

Deputy Inspector Morales observed a trail of blood droplets on the floor of the lobby leading to a staircase that ascended to each of the five floors of the apartment complex. Deputy Inspector Morales followed the trail of blood up to the fifth floor. On each floor, the stairs connected to an open landing leading to a hallway lined with apartments. Deputy Inspector Morales observed that the blood droplets were splattered on the landings of each floor but continuously led up the stairs to the fifth floor landing.

When Deputy Inspector Morales reached the fifth floor, he observed the trail of blood lead to an area of the fifth floor hallway between \$87(2)(b) as a spartment door and a flight of stairs leading to the roof. Deputy Inspector Morales observed a smear of blood approximately four inches long on the wall at the end of the blood trail. The blood trail stopped at the wall and did not continue onto the roof.

Deputy Inspector Morales smelled gunpowder in the air immediately upon reaching the fifth floor, and he identified that smell based on his experience responding to hundreds of shootings over his 27 year career as police officer.

Ten to fifteen officers in uniform and plainclothes also stood in the hallway near sapartment, but Deputy Inspector Morales only recalled one of those officers' names: PO Velger.

Deputy Inspector Morales asked PO Velger what was going on. PO Velger said that he previously knocked on the door of \$87(2)(b) s apartment and asked \$87(2)(b) if the officers could search his apartment for safety reasons. \$87(2)(b) s slammed the door shut in response to that question. PO Velger told Deputy Inspector Morales that he smelled a strong odor of gunpowder emanating from \$87(2)(b) s apartment when \$87(2)(b) first opened the door. Deputy Inspector Morales could not independently confirm that the smell of gunpowder in the hallway originated from \$87(2)(b) s apartment given that he smelled gunpowder throughout the hallway.

Deputy Inspector Morales knocked on \$87(2)(b) answered the door, and Deputy Inspector Morales explained that there had been a shooting and that a trail of blood led to \$87(2)(b) as a partment door. Deputy Inspector Morales asked \$87(2)(b) for his consent to search the apartment for the shooter and any additional victims of the shooting.

After five minutes, Deputy Inspector Morales knocked on the door again. Set(2)(b) opened the door and told Deputy Inspector Morales that he did not have to let the officers into his apartment. Deputy Inspector Morales told Set(2)(b) that he was not required to consent to the search but explained that the officers still needed to enter the apartment for safety reasons due to the shooting. Set(2)(b) did not respond and shut his apartment door.

Deputy Inspector Morales waited in the hallway for an additional five minutes after which he knocked on the door for a third time. Deputy Inspector Morales made the decision at that time that the officers needed to enter apartment even if he did not consent to the search. Deputy Inspector Morales believed that it was "absolutely necessary" to enter the apartment for safety reasons to ensure that the shooter was not hiding inside and that no one was injured. Deputy Inspector Morales believed that the shooter and/or additional victims might be inside due to the trail of blood leading to the door and due to the smell of gunpowder in the

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hallway. Deputy Inspector Morales' suspicion of was also raised because was increasingly uncooperative with the officers and only opened the door halfway
when speaking to them.
Deputy Inspector Morales spoke with \$87(2)(5) through the closed door and said,
"Please open the door. I need to get in." \$87(2)(6) refused to do so. Deputy Inspector Morales believed that he made a comment similar to "You have 30 seconds to open the door. If not, I'm
going to break the door." Deputy Inspector Morales denied saying, "Fuck that, I don't give a
fuck. I'm going in."
ultimately opened the door at Deputy Inspector Morales' request, and
Deputy Inspector Morales again asked \$87(2)(b) to allow the officers to enter the apartment.
said, "No," and Deputy Inspector Morales then grabbed \$87(2)(6) s hand and
attempted to pull him out of the apartment.
wrapped his arms and legs around Deputy Inspector Morales' body as \$ 100 marks and legs around Deputy Inspector Morales and \$ 27(2) marks are the hellway, counting both Deputy Inspector Morales and \$ 27(2) marks are the hellway.
was pulled into the hallway, causing both Deputy Inspector Morales and §87(2)(b) to fall to the ground. §87(2)(b) could have been arrested for obstructing governmental
administration and resisting arrest for grabbing him in that manner, but Deputy Inspector Morales
did not arrest \$87(2)(b) based on his discretion. Officers placed \$87(2)(b) in handcuffs and
escorted him downstairs with Deputy Inspector Morales' approval. Deputy Inspector Morales
wanted \$87(2)(b) to be detained and removed from the vicinity of the apartment because he
needed to complete his investigation into the shooting without obstruction.
closed the apartment door, and Deputy Inspector Morales spoke with him through the closed door. Deputy Inspector Morales told §87(2)(6) that the officers
would forcibly enter the apartment if he did not open the door. Deputy Inspector Morales did not
believe that he used profanity when speaking with \$87(2)(b) and had no recollection of
doing so.
The officers put over the radio that there was a barricaded civilian at the location,
prompting an automatic response by ESU officers. When the ESU officers arrived, \$87(2)(6)
voluntarily exited the apartment. Officers placed 887(2)(b) in handcuffs with Deputy
Inspector Morales' approval because Deputy Inspector Morales believed that \$87(2)(b) might be associated with the shooting and needed to continue his investigation without further
obstruction. The ESU officers entered and searched the apartment, did not find anything, and then
exited the apartment.
Deputy Inspector Morales un-handcuffed \$87(2)(b) and explained that the officers
needed to enter and search his apartment due to the shooting. Deputy Inspector Morales estimated
that \$87(2)(b) was handcuffed for approximately 10 to 15 minutes, and he allowed \$775)
to go free without arresting him or issuing him a summons. Deputy Inspector
Morales then walked downstairs, removed [\$87(2)(b)] from the police car, un-handcuffed him, explained again that the officers needed to enter his apartment due to the shooting, and then
allowed \$87(2)(b) to go free without arresting him or issuing him a summons.
PO Velger (BR 14) provided a statement that was consistent with Deputy Inspector
Morales' testimony regarding the circumstances that brought the officers to \$87(2)(b) s
apartment.
Prior to Deputy Inspector Morales' arrival on scene, PO Velger responded with his
partner, PO Larry Jimenez of the 42 nd Precinct. PO Velger went to the fifth floor of the building
after following the blood trail. He saw that the blood trail led to the area of the fifth floor hallway next to \$87(2)(0) area opened the door;
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and he smelled the odor of gunpowder emanating from the apartment. PO Velger recognized the smell of gunpowder from his prior experience responding to between 12 and 15 shootings per year in his six and a half years working in the Bronx.

PO Velger told 87(2)(6) that there had been a shooting and that a trail of blood led to his apartment. PO Velger asked if the officers could look inside his apartment to make sure everyone was safe. 87(2)(6) said, "No," and slammed the door shut.

PO Velger walked downstairs after that interaction and spoke with Deputy Inspector Morales as Deputy Inspector Morales walked up the stairs. PO Velger told Deputy Inspector Morales all of the information that he knew about the shooting and described his interactions with PO Velger did not witness Deputy Inspector Morales' interactions with because he went downstairs.

The 911 CD (BR 03) from the incident corroborated the officers' testimonies that there was a 911 call reporting a shooting and confirmed victim at 187(2)(b). The Unusual Occurrence Report (BR 05) from this incident noted that there was a blood trail inside the building leading to the fifth floor. The Stop and Frisk Report (BR 06) prepared for 187(2)(b) noted that there was a smell of gunpowder emanating from his apartment.

s wife, \$\frac{\fr

Officers must be courteous and respectful in their interactions with the public. <u>Patrol Guide Procedure</u> 203-09. (BR 07).

Force may be used when it is reasonable to ensure the safety of a member of the service or a third person or to otherwise protect life. <u>Patrol Guide Procedure</u> 221-01. (BR 08).

Generally, officers entering a residence to perform an arrest must possess a warrant (BR 09-11). Officers are exempted from the warrant requirement if their entry occurs during an emergency situation. The police must have reasonable grounds to believe that there is an emergency at hand and an immediate need for their assistance for the protection of life and property. There must be some reasonable basis, approximating probable cause, to associate the emergency with the area or place to be searched. People v. Mitchell 39 N.Y.2d 173 (1976) (BR 09); Brigham City v. Stuart 547 U.S. 398 (2006) (BR 10). When investigating a violent crime, an officer's observation of a trail of blood leading to a private residence establishes a reasonable basis to believe that an emergency is at hand. People v. Rodriguez 77 A.D.3d 280 (2010) (BR 11).

A reasonable investigatory detention must be temporary and last no longer than is necessary to confirm or dispel the officer's suspicions and methods employed should be the least intrusive reasonably possible (BR 12). People v. Robinson, 282 A.D.2d 75 (2001) (BR 12).

§ 87(2)(g), § 87(2)(b)	
Allegations A and F § 87(2)(g)	•
§ 87(2)(g), § 87(2)(b)	

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§ 87(2)(g), § 87(2)(b)
Allegations B, C, D, and E § 87(2)(g)
Allegation G – Abuse of Authority: An officer entered 587(2)(b), in the
Bronx. S87(2)(b) alleged that, while lying on the ground in the hallway, he observed an
officer enter \$87(2)(b) could not identify the resident of that
apartment and could not describe or identify the subject officer of that allegation. §87(2)(6) did not witness any officer enter any other apartment.
Deputy Inspector Morales denied that any officer entered any other apartment on the fifth
floor. PO Velger did not see any officer enter any apartment during the incident.
\S 87(2)(g) Allegation G \S 87(2)(g)
Imagation 6
Civilian and Officer CCRB Histories This is \$87(2)(b) and \$87(2)(b) are so is first CCRB complaint (BR 15).
This is \$87(2)(b) and \$87(2)(b) seems of the NYPD for 27 years and has been the
subject of 10 prior complaints involving 25 allegations. Deputy Inspector Morales has one prior
substantiated allegation for a refusal to obtain medical treatment (case 201309714) for which he received Command Level Instructions \$87(2)(9)
received command Level instructions 2000
M P & C' 2 1C ' 1TT 4 '
Mediation, Civil and Criminal Histories This case was unsuitable for mediation because [\$87(2)(b)] filed a Notice of Claim with
the City of New York in regards to this incident (BR 16). Neither \$87(2)(b) nor \$87(2)(b)
has any prior criminal convictions over the past 10 years (BR 17).

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Squad No.:			
Investigator:	Signature	Print Title & Name	Date
Squad Leader:	Signature	Print Title & Name	Date
Reviewer:	Signature	Print Title & Name	 Date